

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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TUESDAY AUGUST 27

RENEWING THE KUHIO CHARGES.

Over in Hilo, on Thursday night, at the meeting called by Kuhio to launch his campaign for reelection to the delegateship, the Rev. Stephen Desha launched into a tirade against the Governor, basing his revamped accusations principally on the exploded charge that the Governor in some way is favoring the Hilo Railroad Company. Desha is an ordained minister of the gospel, but one of the smoothest deceivers of the Hawaiian people in the Territory. The Advertiser has frequently pointed out the utter absurdity of attempting to get Kuhio to "drop the Frear charges in his campaign," such as those who know that Kuhio is wrong but who want to ride into office with him are doing, and this latest outbreak of Desha ought to show even the least observant the folly of making any such agreement with the Delegate or the uselessness of attempting to make an agreement. Between hot heads and fire water the Delegate could not cease his attacks upon the business men of Hawaii if he wanted to.

No matter how beyond all reason the Delegate's course has been shown to be; no matter how irrefutable is the proof already presented against his "charges"; no matter what Secretary Fisher may find as the facts in the situation, Kuhio will not stop fighting the Governor and the business interests of Hawaii. It is not a matter of principle with him. It is a personal grudge against the man who stood between the treasury and the raid of the Kapiolani Estate, who refused to endorse one of Kuhio's friends for a judgeship because he knew the man to be morally unfit to sit in judgment over others, who wounded royal pride because he pointed out that a chest of silverware, the property of the United States, could not be handed over to the Delegate by the legislature, even though he be a prince. To down the man who is carrying out the oath he took to obey the laws of the land and execute the duties of his office honestly and fairly, the Delegate has viciously attacked the party that he owes his own election to office to, has done all that was possible for him to do to injure the sugar industry of the Islands and is today attempting to stir up class hatred among the voters.

Instead of meeting which, those who should be openly in defense of the Governor are running about trying to placate Kuhio and worrying about what his price this time is going to be.

FISHER AND PUBLICITY.

It is to be hoped that when Secretary Fisher reaches here and begins his work of investigating the charges made against Governor Frear by the Delegate to Congress, that he will insist upon having the hearing held in open court and not behind closed doors. There are some who would wish for secrecy in this matter, some who might argue that such a hearing, or series of hearings would but serve to stir more bad blood if they are thrown open to the public. Doubtless that is more or less true, but since we have to wash heads of dirty linen let us do it where the white light of publicity will shine in so that once we are through with the affair we can turn too and forget the whole nasty mess.

We in the Territory have suffered greatly through the controversy between the Delegate and the Governor. Kuhio's charges have filled the air with rumors. We have been muckraked by Ray Stannard Baker and are likely to be muckraked again if this thing goes on. There is only one way in which to avoid a continuance of the trouble, to silence the charges of our enemies, to put an end to the charges and countercharges and that is by means of perfect frankness that none may say when the hearings have finished, "We were cheated. The other side 'got to' Fisher."

Publicity will clear Frear. If Kuhio's charges are true, publicity will not hurt the Delegate. Publicity will undoubtedly help the Territory more than any other thing can do. Let us then have publicity from the start. Let there be nothing done in a corner, but out in the clear so that all the world may see and understand.

OIL FUEL OF THE FUTURE.

Whatever may be the marine fuel of the future and what the type of propulsive machinery that will bridge the known and the unknown, oil is every day reasserting its claims as the assured successor of coal. This should imply a tremendous advance for the United States, as we produce more than sixty per cent. of the world's total output of oil, and starting with such an advantage anything like an intelligent treatment of the possibilities ought to yield us the controlling influence that England through her coal mines has possessed for nearly a century.

The latest note of the coming primacy of oil driven craft is sounded by the performances of the motor ship Selandia, belonging to the Dutch East Asiatic Society. After a voyage of almost twenty-two thousand miles the vessel has returned to Copenhagen from Bangkok shipshape and Bristol fashion. Except for one stop of fifteen minutes to readjust an escape valve no machinery mishap delayed the run in and out, and on arrival in Denmark, as told in the report on the ship's performance given at the meeting of the Hawaiian Engineering Association last week, everything was found to be in perfect order.

Cheap and ample oil supplies from Borneo were available at Singapore. The engines were controlled with an ease unknown to coal fuel, and the average daily consumption of 8.5 tons of oil at ten knots speed proved that the round trip, even with the Selandia's modest tank capacity, could have been made without refueling. These achievements confirm American experience, particularly on the Pacific Coast and in our latest destroyers, and must go far toward the unassisted use of oil as the motor producer for our largest battleships.

SECRETARY KNOX'S MISSION.

The decision to send the U. S. S. Maryland to Honolulu on her way to Japan with Secretary of State Knox, who is going as special representative of the United States to attend the funeral of the late Emperor Mutsuhito, has not yet been explained. All the preliminary arrangements regarding the trip of the secretary had been made with a view of a direct run to Yokohama and it was specifically mentioned that there would be no stop in Honolulu. It is the good fortune of this city, however, to benefit by the altered program, whatever may be the reason for the alteration.

That President Taft is sending his secretary of state, with the status of a special ambassador, to attend the funeral of the late ruler of Japan, may be regarded as a signal mark, not only of the high personal regard that President Taft felt for the illustrious ruler, based on his intimate knowledge of his great qualities, but also of the earnest desire of the American government to convince the world at large of the sincere friendship that exists between the land of Rising Sun and the great republic of the west.

According to Washington despatches it is felt in administration circles that in no more convincing manner than this could the government demonstrate the little credence it attached to the various sinister rumors that have been circulated from time to time regarding Japanese designs on American territory. That this gracious mission is sure to be appreciated at its full value is the declaration of Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador to Washington.

When he learned of the mission he asserted that it would be taken by the Japanese people and government as an act of the greatest courtesy and one calculated to make even warmer and more cordial the existing good relations between the two governments. He had no doubt that Secretary Knox and his staff would be received in Japan with the highest honors and be placed upon the status of guests of the imperial government and received in the government house.

Secretary Knox's rank on this occasion will be that of special ambassador, and Randolph S. Miller, at present chief of the far eastern division of the department of state, and highly regarded in the Orient as the result of his long diplomatic service, will bear the designation of secretary.

Never before has an American secretary of state been despatched on such a mission. The nearest precedent is that afforded by the designation of Colonel Roosevelt by President Taft, to represent the United States as special ambassador on the occasion of the funeral of the late King Edward VII, in May, 1910. Colonel Roosevelt at the time of his designation was in Berlin, and, owing to the impossibility of sending from the United States officers of higher rank in time to be present at the funeral, his staff was composed of Lieut. Commander Reginald B. Belknap, then military attaché at the American embassy at Berlin and Lieut. Col. T. Bentley Mott, American military attaché at Paris. As Henry White, formerly ambassador to Paris and Rome, was the civil member of his staff, Ambassador Roosevelt's entourage did not suffer in point of dignity in

comparison with that of other nations at the great ceremonial.

While it would not do to admit officially that a special embassy of the character of that headed by Secretary Knox could be diverted to any less lofty purpose than that of paying proper tribute to the memory of the great ruler, it may easily be conceived that the visit of the American secretary of state to Tokio affords an irresistible opportunity to transact some most important diplomatic business in a straightforward and direct way.

As a matter of fact, Secretary Knox for a long time has been somewhat impatient of the slow method of diplomacy in arriving at certain greatly desired results in the development of the oriental policy of his government, and has even been led to contemplate a personal visit to Tokio in the endeavor to reach a complete understanding with the Japanese government. He was inclined to that course for a double reason. In the first place, he had initiated his administration of the state department by the declaration of an entirely new policy for the development and modernization of the Far East by the use of American capital, with the result of strengthening the Chinese Empire, or its successor, the Republic, while affording fair remuneration for surplus American capital. In the second place the assumption of the office of minister of foreign affairs by Baron Uchida, who as ambassador to Washington, the secretary had come to know and admire, promised to facilitate an easy exchange of honest views and convictions regarding the policies of the United States and Japan in China and Korea that would do much to place the relations between the two countries on a firmer and more friendly basis.

So it is probable that Secretary Knox soon would have found occasion to go to Japan had not this opportunity offered. There is ample material for consultation between the two secretaries, if they care to follow the European fashion of shortening diplomatic exchange by personal interviews, such as are about to take place in St. Petersburg between the French and Russian foreign ministers, and those that have only recently occurred in the same capital between the Russian minister of foreign affairs and Baron Katsura.

There is the very pressing question of the great international loan to be made to China, although it is believed that what threatened to be serious opposition of Japan and Russia now has been overcome. The exact purpose of the reported understanding between Russia and Japan to exclude other nations from any voice in the control and development of Manchuria and Mongolia, is to be fathomed. The pet scheme of Secretary Knox for the neutralization of the future railway systems of Manchuria is to be either resurrected or finally buried.

The treatment of the American mission schools in Korea might also be a fruitful subject for discussion, and doubtless the Japanese government would like to make some representation regarding the severe check its ambitious schemes for the development of the Japanese mercantile marine may receive through the discrimination in favor of American vessels using the Panama Canal. So that Secretary Knox would find his time fully occupied in Tokio if he undertook to discuss business with Baron Uchida, after the funeral ceremonies are over.

The special cablegram from its Washington correspondent, published last week by The Advertiser, that Secretary Fisher expected to return to the mainland on the Maryland, on September 28, indicates that Secretary Knox will leave Japan immediately after the funeral.

Small Talks

W. O. SMITH.—Allow me to congratulate every one on the beautiful harmony at the baseball game this afternoon.

ALEXANDER HUME FORD.—I find it terribly hampering in the work of getting out my new guide book that I have to stick so to facts.

R. W. BRACKENS.—Not a word about politics, I am too busy these days to do more than wish I was a politician. They seem to have mighty little to do.

CHARLES FRAZIER.—As soon as the ladies get their parking of Kalaniana'ole avenue well under way I intend to take down the billboard facing that avenue.

JOHN MARCALLINO.—I have got the Kallio habit and run down to my newly-acquired property there several times a week. I would advise intending builders on the government lots to make their dwellings mosquito-proof, for there are certainly any quantity of the bold buzzers about that neck o' the woods.

ALEXANDER H. FORD.—Will some one kindly tell me why in the world an intelligent editor persists day after day in putting Oyster Bay, where is the famous Sagamore Hill, in the old Bay State instead of on Long Island, overlooking the Sound? I am curious. It is almost as bad as putting Constantinople in Asia Minor.

JUDGE GEORGE A. DAVIS.—I have no newspaper under my control and could not, even if I wished, answer the attacks W. R. Farrington is making upon me, but I want to say only that I am willing to put my record up against his as an advocate of clean government and as a backer of good men for office. I have sat as a delegate from my precinct in every convention for twelve years and I expect to sit in the coming county convention. There I will vote only for good men and among them will not be Wallace R. Farrington for supervisor.

JOSEPH SMITH, JR.—This election is furnishing thinking people with plenty of laughs, but the loudest one is over the candidacy of W. R. Farrington for the board of supervisors on the "good government" ticket. Farrington has been the mouthpiece of the grafters for the past six years and the apologist for every bit of dirty politics that was ever pulled off in the city. For years, while he controlled the Bulletin, he had a "For Sale or Rent" sign over his editorial column and it was notorious that his opinions were always for the highest bidder. His last sale, it is true, was to a missionary, but that hardly fits him to become so suddenly a missionary candidate. That brewery money still jingles.

JOHN DETOR.—Wait until war comes in the Balkans; then watch Greece wipe out a few of the things we have marked up against Turkey.

ROBERT W. SHINGLE.—I have had my eyes opened recently to the possibilities that lie in the study of history. I wonder other people do not take it up seriously.

L. L. LA PIERRE.—For the first time in fifteen years I am going mauls of Green street. I leave for cloudland this afternoon—tell my friends you saw me take the Tantalus route.

PROF. EDGAR WOOD.—The Honolulu Normal School is not as big as some others, but it ranks well among the educational institutions of the Union. Our graduates are accepted in a number of the mainland colleges and given credit for one and two years in their courses.

TYPHOID BREAKS OUT AT WAIMANALO

Several Cases Also Reported in the City—Board of Health Getting Busy.

Its attention called to a small outbreak of typhoid fever by four or five reports during the last few days, the board of health yesterday took the first steps of suppressing it by ordering a complete cleaning of the Waimanalo plantation camps at the southeast corner of the island. Some cases have also been reported from the Palama district.

General Health and Sanitary Officer Shepherd spent the day at Waimanalo yesterday studying the causes of infection of the four cases taken out of the camp there and advising the best means to prevent any further infection.

Two of the Waimanalo cases were taken out of the main camp and two out of a smaller camp. The board of health officials believe the infection to have been received from a former case that occurred in camp last June and to have been transmitted by flies. The first two of the present cases lived near the house where the former occurred

and these in turn became contacts with the two other patients who developed the disease. All are now at the Japanese Charity Hospital in this city.

Two Japanese and a half-Hawaiian girl in Palama have also been taken down with typhoid, the latter case not yet having been formally reported to the board on a doctor's certificate although it has been investigated. The board has also heard of three other cases in a white family although they also have not been reported. They will be investigated this morning.

The board does not fear any serious outbreak of the disease either in this city or the outlying camps. Its efforts last year cut the typhoid rate by just fifty per cent and it expects to handle the present cases satisfactorily.

The Waimanalo sewer that drains the Palama section up to and beyond Waipiole and also a greater part of the taro district which might prove a dangerous menace in a typhoid epidemic, is complete and is expected to be inspected and taken over today. This removes any such danger from consideration.

UNCLE PENNYWISE SAYS:

If I had elbows that you could grate against me, I think I'd wear long sleeves.—Kansas City Journal.

TIMELY ADVICE.

"My hat's in the ring and my coat's off."

"Well, don't tear your shirt."—Kansas City Journal.

DIED.

COCKETT.—At the manager's residence, Cornwell Ranch, Maui, August 25, 1912, Mrs. Cockett, wife of Patrick Cockett.

"LINK" M'CANDLESS CALLS KUHIO'S LAND LAW REVISION, BLUFF

The Democratic Candidate Explains His Stand in Makes an Emphatic Congress, if He Is Statement. Elected.

Asserting that Prince Kuhio, as Delegate to Congress, has attacked Governor Frear for defects in the land laws of the Territory which he approved when these laws were revised in 1909, and that the present agitation by the Delegate is a mere bluff and for the primary purpose of enforcing his renomination upon the Republican convention, L. L. McCandless, the Democratic candidate for the delegateship, comes out in a strong statement of what his policy will be if elected to represent this Territory in congress next November.

Not only does Mr. McCandless devote considerable space to the question of the land laws as at this time in force, setting forth his belief in their amendment, but he deals squarely and decisively with the important question to this Territory of the continuance of the tariff on sugar, upholding the principle of protection to the sugar industry and pledging himself to work for its continuance should he be elected.

Mr. McCandless also goes into detail in his argument in support of statehood for this Territory at the proper time, and makes a very strong point when he asserts that congress should pass such laws as will help placing the Territory in a position to rightfully ask consideration at the hands of congress when the demand for statehood is finally made.

In this respect he suggests that congress and official Washington should help Hawaii, instead of denouncing her and the conditions which a former necessity compelled this Territory to accept, by providing additional reasons for the settlement here of a native American citizenry which will help in the Americanization of the land.

Another point that is made by Mr. McCandless is that of the direct primary, which he believes should be advocated before congress in case the territorial legislature fails to pass this law as demanded by the people of both parties.

The official statement of Mr. McCandless is as follows:

Comes Out in Open.

Believing that at this time it is proper that the citizens and voters of the Territory of Hawaii should thoroughly appreciate my position as a candidate for election as Delegate to Congress from this Territory upon the Democratic ticket; and furthermore, convinced that a plain statement of the stand I propose to take on all public affairs relative to the Territory in congress, is due the public, I hereby set forth the fundamental principles I shall follow and support, in case of my election next November:

Outlines His Policies.

In the first place the pledges of the Democratic party in Hawaii I accept without reservation as my personal pledges, believing that the party understands the local needs and desires of the people of Hawaii in regard to the necessity for action along certain lines in congress.

One of the most important matters to be considered by congress in relation to the Americanization of this Territory is in regard to the amendment of the present land laws, which are cumbersome, complicated and ambiguous. Although the present Republican Delegate to Congress did support a revision of the old land laws in 1909, which I strongly opposed at the time as being totally inadequate, he now bases his right for a renomination and election as Delegate on the necessity for a revision of his own land laws. Nevertheless, during the present session of congress, which has lasted eight months, he has attacked the Governor for the defects in the land law which he formerly approved, and has never taken the initiative for such revision of these land laws as has been in his power to bring about up to the adjournment of congress on August 24.

Delegate Is Bluffing.

Consequently I assert that all the talk of the Delegate to Congress in this respect is mere bluff, and that the fault in the present land law and homestead system lies not so much in their present method of enforcement as in the laws themselves.

I therefore hereby pledge myself to work for a complete revision of the land laws of this Territory, convinced that what is needed for this Territory, as laid down in the Democratic platform, is a plain, simple and clear law, similar in its terms to the present United States land laws, whereby for a nominal consideration and upon the performance of certain homestead duties clearly set forth, the homesteader may acquire his homestead in fee simple and that his right should not be dependent upon the whim or discretion of any executive officer. Also I believe

that the homesteads should be allotted in larger areas than the small patches now offered the people, and that they should be large enough to support a family in comfort.

Stands for Sugar Tariff.

Realizing that the sugar industry of these islands is the backbone of their prosperity and that all other industries and business is more or less dependent upon the general prosperity due to the protection given the great sugar crop of the Territory by the tariff of the United States as at this time prevailing, I therefore pledge myself to strive in all ways in my power for retention of a sufficient tariff on sugar to insure the continued prosperity of this Territory, the upbuilding of the sugar industry, in which so many millions of dollars capital are invested, and in the allied industries which are rapidly coming to the front.

Qualifications for Statehood.

At this time I firmly believe the citizens of Hawaii should begin a systematic campaign for future statehood, for what is not asked for will not be granted, and American citizens should remember that the enforcement of their rights to statehood cannot be secured without persistent effort, as witness the recent admittance to statehood of Arizona and New Mexico after many years of agitation. During the recent Republican legislature it is true that a resolution was passed advocating statehood for this Territory, but the Delegate to Congress has made no move since that time to introduce such a bill in congress or brought before the people of the United States generally the qualifications of this Territory for statehood.

Congress Should Help.

With a citizen population now resident in this Territory greatly in excess of a number of mainland Territories at the time they were admitted to all the rights of statehood, I pledge myself to work in congress for such action as will hasten the recognition of these American rights and that I will work for all such appropriations or laws as will tend to hasten the final Americanization of this Territory and its right for a place in the galaxy of stars on the American flag.

Advocates Direct Primary.

In regard to the direct primary in this Territory, both parties have repeatedly pledged their candidates to enact such a law, also to enact a law for the establishment of offices of a recorder of deeds in each county. Therefore if the next legislature fails to enact either or both of said proposed laws I pledge myself to set forth the facts and proofs to congress and ask for the passage of these laws, which have been so repeatedly demanded by the citizens of this Territory.

Organic Act Changes.

In conclusion I also pledge myself to urge upon congress the further amendment of the Organic Act so as to allow of election of public boards by the people as well as by appointment; appropriate more money for the federal agricultural experiment station; appropriate more money for the College of Hawaii and to maintain experimental farms on each of the four principal islands; to acquire, or condemn if necessary, all vested fishing rights and open the same for public use, and to secure such a pension from the United States government for former Queen Liliuokalani as shall be deemed appropriate.

L. L. McCANDLESS.

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